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From the New York Commercial.

LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By WASHINGTON IRVING. In three vols. Vol. I. *New York*—G. P. Putnam & Co.

The patriarch of American literature has crowned his labors worthily, by writing the life of Washington. It is peculiarly fitting that our most accomplished author should, in the fullness of his fame, when his taste and judgment have been ripened by age, and chastened by experience, and his knowledge of the subject has been perfected by years of study, record, in prose which will live as long as the English language is known among men, the career of our greatest patriot, soldier and statesman—the father of the liberties of his country. The works of Chief Justice Marshall and Professor Sparks, not to speak of lesser names, will always have a certain value to the student, but it remained for Washington Irving to produce a biography which combines the charms of genius with the accuracy of careful investigation, and in which the historical student and the general reader may equally find information and enjoyment.

The work has been long in preparation, although, owing to interruptions occasioned by other occupations, by absence in Europe, and by ill-health, Mr. Irving has only been able to apply himself to it steadily within the last two or three years. His frequent visits to the city of Washington during that period were for the purpose of consulting the correspondence of General Washington which exists in manuscript in the archives of the Department of State, and upon which this Life is founded.

The personal history of Washington is so intimately blended with the history of the country that his biographer is necessarily a historian of the period during which he lived. In the present volume we find a better account of the campaigns on the frontier in the old French war, the battle of the Monongahela and the death of Braddock, and even of the taking of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1759, than we have ever read elsewhere; and the causes of the American revolution and the early part of that struggle, down to the arrival of Washington in the camp after the battle of Bunker Hill, are described with masterly power. We think however that the greatest pleasure is to be derived from reading Mr. Irving's graphic and vivid pictures of Virginia life in 1759–'63, and Washington's personal character and habits. These are unhackneyed themes, and when treated with such exquisite literary skill, they have a peculiar charm. The following extract will give some idea of that part of the work to which we now refer:

"From a letter to his correspondent in England, it would appear that Washington had long entertained a desire to visit that country. Had he done so, his acknowledged merit and military services would have insured him a distinguished reception; and it has been intimated that the signal favor of government might have changed the current of his career. We believe him, however, to have been too pure a patriot, and too clearly possessed of the true interests of his country, to be diverted from the course which he ultimately adopted. His marriage, at any rate, had put an end to all travelling inclinations. In his letter from Mt. Vernon, he writes—'I am now, I believe, fixed in this seat, with an agreeable partner for life, and I hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever expected in the wide and bustling world.'

"This was no Utopian dream transiently indulged, amid the charms of novelty. It was a deliberate purpose with him, the result of innate and enduring inclinations. Throughout the whole course of his career, agricultural life appears to have been his *beau ideal* of existence, which haunted his thoughts even amid the stern duties of the field, and to which he recurred with unflagging interest, whenever enabled to indulge his natural bias.

"Mount Vernon was his harbor of repose, where he repeatedly furled his sail, and fancied himself anchored for life. No impulse of ambition tempted him thence; nothing but the call of his country, and his devotion to the public good. The place was endeared to him by the remembrance of his brother Lawrence, and of the happy days he had passed here with that brother in the days of boyhood; but it was a delightful place in itself, and well calculated to inspire the rural feeling.

"The mansion was beautifully situated, on a swelling height, crowned with wood, and commanding a magnificent view up and down the Potomac. The grounds immediately about it were laid out somewhat in the English taste. The estate was apportioned into separate farms, devoted to different kinds of culture, each having its allotted laborers. Much, however, was still covered with wild woods, seamed with deep dells and runs of water, and indented with inlets; haunts of deer, and lurking-places of foxes. The whole woody region along the Potomac, from Mount Vernon to Belvoir, and far beyond, with its range of forests and hills, and picturesque promontories, afforded sports of various kinds, and was a noble hunting ground. Washington had hunted through it with old Lord Fairfax in his stripling days; we do not wonder that his feelings throughout life incessantly reverted to

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"These were, as yet, the aristocratic days of Virginia. The estates were large, and continued in the same families by entails. Many of the wealthy planters were connected with old families in England. The young men, especially the elder sons, were often sent to finish their education there, and on their return brought out the tastes and habits of the mother country. The governors of Virginia were from the higher ranks of society, and maintained a corresponding state. The 'established,' or Episcopal Church predominated throughout the 'ancient dominion,' as it was termed; each county was divided into parishes as in England,—each with its parochial church, its parsonage and glebe. Washington was vestryman of two parishes, Fairfax and Truro; the parochial church of the former was at Alexandria, ten miles from Mount Vernon; of the latter, at Pohick, about seven miles. The church of Pohick was rebuilt on a plan of his own, and in a great measure at his expense. At one or other of these churches he attended every Sunday, when the weather and the roads permitted. His demeanor was reverential and devout. Mrs. Washington knelt during the prayers; he always stood, as was the custom at that time. Both were communicants.

"Among his occasional visitors and associates were Captain Hugh Mercer and Dr. Craik; the former, after his narrow escapes from the tomahawk and scalping-knife, was quietly settled at Fredericksburg; the latter, after the campaigns on the frontier were over, had taken up his residence at Alexandria, and was now Washington's family physician. Both were drawn to him by campaigning ties and recollections, and were ever welcome at Mount Vernon.

"A style of living prevailed among the opulent Virginian families in those days that has long since faded away. The houses were spacious, commodious, liberal in all their appointments, and fitted to cope with the free-handed, open-hearted hospitality of the owners. Nothing was more common than to see handsome services of plate, elegant equipages, and superb carriage horses—all imported from England.

"The Virginians have always been noted for their love of horses; a manly passion which, in those days of opulence, they indulged without regard to expense. The rich planters vied with each other in their studs, importing the best English stocks. Mention is made of one of the Randolphs of Tuckahoe, who built a stable for his favorite dapple-gray horse, Shakspeare, with a recess for the bed of the negro groom, who always slept beside him at night.

"Washington, by his marriage, had added about one hundred thousand dollars to his already considerable fortune, and was enabled to live in ample and dignified style. His intimacy with the Fairfaxes, and his intercourse with British officers of rank, had perhaps had their influence on his mode of living. He had his chariot and four, with black postilions in livery, for the use of Mrs. Washington and her lady visiters. As for himself, he always appeared on horse-back. His stable was well filled, and admirably regulated. His stud was thorough-bred and in excellent order. His household books contain registers of the names, ages and marks of his favorite horses; such as Ajax, Blueskin, Valiant, Magnolia (an Arab,) &c. Also his dogs, chiefly fox-hounds, Vulcan, Singer, Ringwood, Sweetlips, Forester, Music, Rockwood, Truelove, &c. * * * He was an early riser, often before daybreak in the Winter when the nights were long. On such occasions, he lit his own fire, and wrote or read by candle-light. He breakfasted at seven in Summer, at eight in Winter. Two small cups of tea and three or four cakes of Indian meal (called hoecakes,) formed his frugal repast. Immediately after breakfast, he mounted his horse and visited those parts of the estate where any work was going on, seeing to everything with his own eyes, and often aiding with his own hand.

"Dinner was served at two o'clock. He ate heartily, but was no epicure, nor critical about his food. His beverage was small beer or cider, and two glasses of old Madeira. He took tea, of which he was very fond, early in the evening, and retired for the night about nine o'clock.

"If confined to the house by bad weather, he took that occasion to arrange his papers, post up his accounts, or write letters; passing part of the time in reading and occasionally reading aloud to the family.

"He treated his negroes with kindness; attended to their comforts; was particularly careful of them in sickness; but never tolerated idleness, and exacted a faithful performance of all their allotted tasks. He had a quick eye at calculating each man's capabilities. An entry in his diary gives a curious instance of this. Four of his negroes, employed as carpenters, were hewing and shaping timber. It appeared to him, in noticing the amount of work accomplished between two succeeding mornings, that they loitered at their labor. Sitting down quietly he timed their operations; how long it took them to get their cross cut saw and other implements ready; how long to clear away the branches from the trunk of a fallen tree; how long to hew and saw it; what time was expended in considering and consulting, and after all, how much work was effected during the time he looked on. From this he made his computation how much they could execute in the course of a day, working entirely at their ease.

"At another time, we find him working for a part of two days with Peter, his smith, to make a plough on a new invention of his own. This, after two or three failures, he accomplished. Then, with less than his usual judgment, he put his two chariot horses to the plough, and ran a great risk of spoiling them, in giving his new invention a trial over ground thickly swarded.

"Anon, during a thunder storm, a frightened negro alarms the house, with word that the mill is giving way, upon which there is a general turn-out of all the forces, with Washington at their head, wheeling and shoveling gravel, during a pelting rain, to check the rushing water.

"Washington delighted in the chase. In the hunting season, when he rode out early in the morning to visit distant parts of the estate, where work was going on, he often took some of the dogs with him for the chance of starting a fox, which he occasionally did though he was not always successful in killing him. He was a bold rider and an admirable horseman, though he never claimed the merit of being an accomplished fox-hunter. In the height of the season, however, he would be out with the fox-hounds two or three times a week, accompanied by his guests at Mount Vernon and the gentlemen of the neighborhood, especially the Fairfaxes of Belvoir, of which estate his friend George William Fairfax was now the proprietor. On such occasions there would be a hunting dinner at one or other of those establishments at which convivial repasts Washington is said to have enjoyed himself with unwonted hilarity."

The frontispiece to this volume is a portrait of Washington, admirably engraved from an original picture by Wertmuller, a Danish or Swedish artist who painted it from life in Philadelphia, in 1795. It represents the subject as much younger and better looking than he is seen in the commonly received portrait by Stuart, which was taken when Washington's mouth was disfigured by a clumsily-fitted set of artificial teeth; dentists being less skilful in those days than they are now. The text is illustrated by several maps.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of the State has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5½ per cent. (the ½ to pay the State tax); and the Bank of Yanceyville and the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, each, a dividend of 5 per cent.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1855.

THE CROPS.—The past three or four weeks have made a prodigious change in the prospects of farmers in North Carolina. A month ago there was a serious fear of a famine in some parts, and of scarcity every where. Now every thing looks bright and fresh; vegetation is luxuriant; and should no calamity befal, the land will teem with abundance. We learn from a friend who has just travelled from Buncombe to this place, that on the whole route he did not see an indifferent field of grain. The farmers consequently wear cheerful and thankful faces.

GREAT FIELDS OF WHEAT.—The celebrated traveller and agricultural writer, Solon Robinson, a few years ago pronounced the farms of Messrs. Henry K. and Thomas Burgwin, on the Roanoke, in Halifax county, the best between Canada and Louisiana. We learn that the former has a field of 900 acres in wheat, which good judges estimate will yield 20 bushels to the acre, or 18,000 bushels in all, worth at present prices about $50,000. It is said to be a most beautiful sight. Mr. Thos. Burgwin has a field of 700 acres in wheat, almost as good. These gentlemen make, besides, large quantities of corn, oats, &c. Their lands are in the highest state of cultivation, and have been liberally supplied with manures—so liberally, that when they commenced operations it was freely predicted in the neighborhood that they would break. Since that time the neighbors have learned to follow their good example.

KING'S MOUNTAIN.—A meeting in York District, S. C. has made arrangements for a grand celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain, on Thursday the 4th day of October next. The people of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky are invited to participate. The President of the U. States and his Cabinet, Lieut. Gen. Scott, and the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky are specially invited to be present. The Hon. John S. Preston of S. C., and the Hon. George E. Badger of N. C., are selected as the orators of the day; and Governor Adams of S. C. to act as Marshal of the day.

The Editor of the Wilmington Journal has been rusticating among the "barbarians," outside of "the seat and centre of news," which, in North Carolina, as he expresses it, "is in Wilmington." [Quere: Isn't "New Orleans jealous"?] He has been on a trip to Charlotte, through this place, Wadesborough, &c. He speaks, (justly, as we have no doubt,) of the Fayetteville Hotel as "really a capital house." This is from his own experience, and of the Dobbin House and Shemwell House he gives a good account by report, to which we have no doubt they are both fairly entitled. He does not say much for the Warsaw Stage; but, as he says, "let that pass." Agreed—even at the rate of six miles an hour, if it will.

As to the Wilmington & Charlotte rail road the Editor makes a discouraging report. Not a cent has been subscribed in Anson, and scarcely any thing in Union; little or nothing in Mecklenburg; $26,000 in Richmond; and he presumes something has been done in Robeson. "Upon the whole, (says he,) the Counties East of Charlotte move very slowly, or not at all; and yet we remember how anxious they were for this project last Summer at the Charlotte Convention, and last Winter in the Legislature."

The editor thinks that the South Carolina projects of an extension of their roads via Cheraw to Concord, and the old Metropolitan road, have something to do with this apathy. The people think that Charleston will build a road for them if they will stand off from the Wilmington and Charlotte road. Another consideration he thinks operates, viz: that the road, if built, *must* go through Lumberton, Rockingham, Wadesborough and Monroe, to Charlotte. There are no competing routes, and consequently no local interest dependant on a local subscription. The editor thinks a good deal of stock would be taken if allowed to be worked out.

As to the crops we are glad to hear that they promise more than an average. Wheat is better than it has been for three or four years; corn is doing very well after the rains; oats are very low, and not heavy in the ear. What the cotton will be remains to be seen. Its maturity is too far off to enable any calculations to be made.

The editor winds up with politics and hard times. Craige and Clingman certainly to be elected, and hard times every where prevalent. Whether there is any natural connection between the success of Locofocoism and hard times, we leave those to settle who used to charge a similar connection between Whig rule and hard times.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina met in Raleigh on Monday last, all the Judges being present.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the different County Courts in the State, viz:

Andrew S. Kemp, Bladen county.
Andrew G. Baskin, Rowan Co.
Jesse J. Yeates, Murfreesborough.
David C. Hall, Warrenton.
Vine A. Allen, Newbern.
John McCabe, Houston, Miss.
W. G. Candler, Buncombe.
Thomas M. Smith, Milton.
Frederick C. Shepard, Raleigh.
Eugene Martin, do.

MACAULEY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—English papers state that two more volumes of this popular work are now ready for the press.

THE KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.—We have as yet nothing definite as to the action of this body, still in session at Philadelphia. The Northern papers are full of accounts of its doings, but as the Convention, unfortunately for the party we think, sits with closed doors, these accounts of course must be taken with many grains of allowance.

On Friday night the National officers were elected. They are,

E. B. Bartlett, Kentucky, President.
C. D. Freeman, Pa., V. P.
C. M. Deshler, N. J., Cor. Secretary.
Mr. Stephens, Missouri, Rec. "
Henry Crane, Ohio, Treasurer.
Rev. H. W. Rugg, Mass., Chaplain.

James W. Barker, of New York, it was generally supposed would have been elected President. But according to the N. Y. Tribune's correspondent, his address on the day of election "was Hunkerish to the dregs; he fairly crawled to the South; spit upon Seward and the higher law, &c."; whereupon "the North got mad and defeated him."

A committee to make a platform was appointed—one member from each State—J. H. Haughton, Esq., from North Carolina.

As to the platform likely to be adopted, accounts differ: The editor of the American Organ writes to his paper that no concessions have yet been tendered by either the extreme North or South, but that four resolutions of national character have been adopted in Committee; that New York and New Jersey are conservative, and Pennsylvania not ultra-fanatic, and he therefore hopes for a conservative platform.

The Baltimore Patriot says that "appearances indicate that the platform will be based upon broad and national grounds; and its promulgation will be looked for with some anxiety. Those who profess to know assert that it will attempt to set the slavery question at rest by a recognition of the Nebraska bill, a disavowal of the Missouri Compromise, and a support of the proposition to permit the people of the Territories to make their own laws, and elect their own officers, with the exceptions provided for under the Constitution."

The Tribune's correspondent says that the North offers the Ohio platform as its ultimatum. That it will stick to the restoration of the Missouri compromise to the death.

The Ohio platform referred to is as follows:

1st. Unlimited freedom of conscience in religious matters; hostility to ecclesiastical interference in political matters, and equality of right to all naturalized emigrants thoroughly Americanized.

2d. Non-interference with the rights of naturalized foreigners, and a just consideration for all honest and well meaning emigrants.

3d. Opposition to all political and military organizations, composed exclusively of foreigners; and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from the public schools.

4th. *Opposition to the extension of slavery in the Territories, and to the admission of any new slave State into the Union. A recognition of the Missouri compromise, and a nullification of the Nebraska bill.*

5. Non-intervention in foreign affairs beyond sympathy with the oppressed.

6. Protection to American industry, and support of internal improvements.

7th. Perpetual Union of the States by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.

A very good platform indeed, except in so far as the main interests of the South are concerned. The 4th resolution must be replaced by one of a very different character or the 7th will be a nullity.

At the banquet noticed in our last, besides the speech on the Union by Mr. Rayner, we notice that Mr. Haughton of this State also spoke in response to the toast to North Carolina.

LATEST.—The following is the latest from the Convention:

NEW YORK, June 12th.—The Herald and Tribune have what purports to be the majority and minority resolutions from the Platform Committee of the Know Nothing Convention. The former, according to the Tribune, declares that the American party is not responsible for past legislation, but it is the imperative duty of the Americans to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. As there is no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council deems it the best guarantee of peace to abide by existing laws. Further, that Congress has no right to legislate upon slavery or to exclude any slave State from admission into the Union; and that any interference with the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, would be a violation of the compact by which Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

The minority resolution declares the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to be an infraction of plighted faith; that it should be restored, and if that fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of territory from which slavery was excluded by the compromise.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

In the American Convention this morning the debates were uninteresting till about noon, when the committee on the platform were called upon for a report. The chairman made a partial report which gave rise to a debate so exciting that the session was protracted beyond the usual dinner hour. No decision on a single issue of the platform as reported was arrived at. It is understood that there is no regular session this evening, but the evening is devoted to caucussing.

The Philadelphia special correspondent of the N. Y. Express, (who is likely to be well informed,) speaks of the prospect of agreeing on a Platform as almost hopeless. The part of the Platform agreed upon by the Committee, is stated to have been by a vote of 17 to 14. So says the Herald.

At the Democratic District Convention which assembled in Newbern on Thursday last, Hon. Thomas Ruffin was unanimously re-nominated for Congress.

A SPEECH BY MR. WINSLOW.—The Wilmington papers this morning bring accounts of Mr. Winslow's speech in that place on Tuesday last. There was a large audience, and the Journal was delighted at the speech. It represents Mr. Winslow as saying, that "he had *not* voted for General Harrison in 1840. He had voted for Mr. Van Buren. Unless John C. Calhoun had been a whig, he had not, for his position had been the same as Mr. Calhoun's. In 1836 he voted for a Democrat, although not for the regular nominee, from whose position he dissented, in common with Mr. Calhoun and many other of the most ardent friends of the South and of the Democratic party. He had never been a whig and had never voted any but a Democratic ticket for political offices."

The Herald says,

"Mr. Winslow, before concluding, alluded slightly to by-gones. We did not understand him as denying the allegation that he once had been a Whig—he admitted that he had acted with them. He said that he had voted for Gen. Jackson, but refused to support Van Buren, the regular nominee of the Democratic party in his first contest for the Presidency, and that he had voted for Hugh L. White (as did many Whigs.) He denied having voted for Harrison, and said that he voted for Van Buren (in the second trial) and had ever since continued to act with the Democratic party."

We suppose there can be as little doubt that Mr. Calhoun, for years, up to 1837, proclaimed himself a Whig, and acted with the Whigs, as that Mr. Winslow himself professed to be a Whig, and acted with the Whigs. Can any one have forgotten the speech of Mr. Calhoun, in which, speaking of the party names, of Whig and Tory, he applied the latter to the Jackson party and administration of that day, and gloried in that of Whig for himself, in the following words,—

"I am content with that which designates those with whom I act. It is, at least, an honest and a patriotic name. It is synonymous with resistance to usurpation—usurpation, come from what quarter, and under what shape, it may."

The following remarkable statement was made, according to the Journal, by Mr. Winslow:—

"Without wishing at all to influence the vote of his opponent Col. Reid, but merely by way of illustration, he would mention a fact which exhibited the unfairness to which the discipline of the order allowed or perhaps required its members to resort. While the last Legislature was in session, it was believed that the interests of the people called for the creation of one or more judicial circuits in addition to those already in existence. He, (Mr. Winslow) with other personal friends of Col. Reid's, having confidence in the legal ability of that gentleman, used all their influence to promote him to the high office of Judge, in case such an office had been created. While doing so they found that suspicions were entertained of Mr. Reid's position, he being accused of being a Know Nothing, and that they themselves were subjected to the same suspicion, weakening their influence with their party and placing them in a false attitude. Under these circumstances the Commoner of Duplin wrote to Mr. Reid stating the position of things. Mr. Reid replied, pledging his word and honor that he was not a Know Nothing, and upon this his friends indignantly denied his being one, and yet he, Mr. Winslow, could prove that Mr. Reid had joined the order as early as October last, perhaps calling it by some other name but meaning exactly the same thing."

We learn that while Mr. Winslow was enlightening the dear people in Wilmington, Mr. Reid was performing the same kind office in Harnett, and that he was replied to at great length by B. Fuller, Esq. of this town.

The Locofocos in the Raleigh district have taken a leaf out of Archbishop Hughes's book. The latter prints the Hughes and Brooks controversy, with the part of Brooks omitted. Mr. Branch makes a speech at a public meeting in Raleigh, which Mr. Miller replies to, (and those who know Mr. Miller can judge *how* it was done,) whereupon Mr. Branch rejoins, not in a public place, but at a "Democratic Club" meeting, where of course Mr. Miller was not at liberty to speak. We think Mr. Branch's friends acted wisely.

UNIVERSITY.—The following is a list of the graduates at the late Commencement (54 in all.)—

Richard B. Bellamy, Alexander D. Betts, Nathaniel A. Boyden, Henry M. Brearley, James Campbell, Robert A. Carrigan, James H. Colton, Matthew S. Davis, James W. Ewing, Edmund J. Gaines, James R. Gatling, John B. Gilliam, Ed. W. Gilliam, Wm. W. Glover, Thos. B. Graham, Willis L. Green, James Hadley, William H. Hall, Atherton B. Hill, John R. Hogan, Joseph H. Hyman, Alfred B. Irion, Robert E. James, William G. Lewis, William J. Love, Daniel McDougald, Calvin A. McEachin, Evander J. McIver, Henry W. McMillan, Duncan E. McNair, Rory McNair, H. James McNeill, William J. Montgomery, Hunter Nicholson, James Park, Malloy Patterson, Gideon J. Pillow, jr., Edward H. Plummer, John M. Puttick, Peter P. Scales, Jere. Slade, Burton Smith, James M. Smith, Peter E. Spruill, Stark A. Sutton, Marcus C. Thomas, Richard A. Torrence, James N. Turner, Samuel P. Watters, Jesse R. Wharton, Charles Whitaker, James Hervey Whitfield, Thomas D. Williams, Charlton W. Yellowley.

MARRIED,

At Belmont, in this vicinity, on Tuesday evening the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Huske, Mr. JAS. N. SMITH to Miss JANE, only daughter of the late Major Henry McLean.

Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, on the 31st May, by Angus McDonald, Esq., Mr. ARCH'D GRAHAM, son of Duncan Graham, to Miss MARY McDONALD, daughter of Donald McDonald, all of Robeson.

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., by Rev. W. H. Jordan, Mr. GEORGE C. HARRISS, of Montgomery county, N. Y., to Miss FRANCES A. CLARK, of Franklin county, N. C.

In Smithfield, Johnston, 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Carroway, Mr. WM. B. HARTSFIELD, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY E. CARTER.

In Kinston, on the 19th ult., by P. Hardy, Esq., Mr. JAMES H. DIBBLE to Miss ANN M. PEARCE, all of Kinston.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forwarned not to trade for a note given by me, to Iredell Godwin, for the sum of $300, as I will not pay it. D. E. GRANTHAM.

Draughon's Cross Roads, Sampson, June 6, 1855. } 8*8tpd

DUELLING—TO THE PUBLIC.

Maj. Goliah O'Grady Gahagan, late of the H. E. I. Company's service, has the honor to inform the gentlemen of San Francisco of his arrival from Calcutta, and he offers them his professional services as a Duellist and Professor of the Code of Honor.

From his great experience and skill in his profession, having had the pleasure to be engaged in over four thousand "affairs of honor," and to have slain in personal combat, during the past thirty years, two hundred and thirty-eight gentlemen of high respectability, Major Gahagan flatters himself that he shall be able to give satisfaction to the chivalry of San Francisco, and to conduct their little "affairs" with unequaled *eclat*.

In soliciting the patronage of this enlightened community, Major Gahagan has the honor to submit the following scale of fees, which he has put at such an exceedingly low figure, as to place a duel in the power of a gentleman of the most limited means.

For demanding an apology, $3; ditto, an abject ditto, $3.75.

For letters on the subject of satisfaction, each, $1.25.

For arranging and carrying through a hostile meeting as follows:

With duelling pistols, ten steps, $100; ditto, furnishing pistols, ammunition, surgeon, and carriages, $200.

With rifles, thirty steps, $150; ditto, with muskets, do. $150.

With Colt's revolvers, six shots, $200; do. six pounders, field pieces, (artillery provided) $500.

For settling satisfactorily a difficulty, "without prejudice to the honor of either party," as follows:

When the lie has been given, $100; when the expression d—d rascal has been used, $75; do. d—d jackass, $50; when the nose has been pulled, $150; when a blow has been struck, $150; when a kick has been given, $175; do. on or near the coat-tails, $200.

As the line must be drawn somehow, Major G. feels it his duty to announce that he will on no account consent to serve in an affair between persons of color, and that his charges for conducting a duel between two tailors will be nine times as great as the ordinary fees, the proverbial tenacity of life of those tradesmen rendering this arrangement imperative.

As interference with a gentleman's profession is an outrage by no means to be tolerated, Major Gahagan deems it his duty to inform all gentlemen who may think proper to engage in an affair of honor hereafter, whether as principal or seconds, without his assistance, that he will hold them personally responsible for so doing, in each and every instance.

Posting, as Liar, Coward, and Scoundrel, by card or placard, executed on the most reasonable terms, and eligible lots in the Lone Mountain Cemetery provided for the unfortunate, or steamer tickets furnished the survivors for a small commission. Address Major Goliah O'Grady Gahagan, corner of Clay and Leavenworth street up stairs.

Notice of the Press—From the Bundelcund "Galaxy," June the 15th, 1854. "The fight yesterday between Major Gahagan and the Hon. Fitz Roy Jobson, was one of the most beautiful conducted affairs we ever had the pleasure of witnessing. With five successive shots from a Colt's Revolver, the gallant Major removed his adversary's five front teeth; and with the sixth took off, as cleanly as with a scalpel, an inch and a half from the end of his nose, the profuse hemorrhage ensuing rendering Mr. Jobson *hors du combat* for the nonce."

Major Gahagan attended the honorable company's ball in the evening, when we noticed him mingling in the mazes of the dance with Lady Emilie Jobson, &c., &c.

From the Calcutta "Evening Journal," Aug. 9th, 1854.—"The duel between the gallant Major Gahagan and the Lord Bishop of Bengal, came off this morning at daylight, and resulted in the Bishop's receiving an ounce ball in the pit of the stomach. On learning the nature of his adversary's wound, the Major wittily remarked that he was much to be pitied, adding that he would have winged the Bishop, but for the fear of making an angel of him prematurely."

Hundreds of similar testimonials to the above may be seen by applying to Major G. O'G. G. at his office.—*San Francisco Evening Journal.*

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

ROSE HILL
FEMALE ACADEMY.

JULIA F. MORPHIS, PRINCIPAL.
ELLEN E. MORPHIS, ASSISTANT.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th JULY, ensuing. It is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification. The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's Male Academy. The Teachers will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils committed to their care.

Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$5 to $7
Academic "	$8 to $10
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	$15
Music on Guitar, " " "	$10

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For further information address James Newlin, Lindley's Store, Alamance County, N. C.

June 1. 5*tlA

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, (near Mt. Olive Post Office, N. C.,) a few weeks ago, a bound boy named ISAAC SIMMONS or STOCKS. He is passing as free, but has no free papers, and is only 19 years of age. Said boy is stout built, yellow complexion, a grey eye, dull look, broad features, and an unmistakeable scar on his upper lip from a cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail in the State so that I may get him.

BENJ. OLIVER.

May 29. 5-*tf

LIST OF PREMIUMS
TO BE AWARDED AT THE
CUMBERLAND FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT
FAYETTEVILLE, IN OCTOBER, 1855.

LIVE STOCK.

FIRST DIVISION.

FIRST CLASS.—*Thorough Bred.*

1. For the best Stallion over 4 years old $10
2. " 2d best " " 5
3. " best Brood Mare " 8
4. " 2d best " " 6
5. " best Stallion over 2 and under 4 years old 8
6. " best mare over 2 and under 4 do. 4

In this class a well authenticated pedigree must in every case, accompany each animal put on exhibition.

SECOND CLASS.—*Quick Draft and Saddle Horses.*

1. For the best Stallion over 4 years old $8
2. " 2d best " " 4
3. " best Brood Mare 6
4. " 2d best " 3
5. " best Stallion over 2 and under 4 years old 6
6. " best Mare over 2 and under 4 do. 6
7. " best Saddle horse, mare or gelding 6
8. " 2d best " " " " 3
9. " best pair matched Carriage Horses 5
10. " 2d best " " " " 3
11. " best single-harness Horse 3

In this class individual excellence in form, action and disposition will be regarded as chief points of merit.

THIRD CLASS.—*Heavy Draught Horses.*

1. For the best Stallion over 4 years old $5
2. " " Brood Mare over 4 years old 6
3. " " Stallion over 2 and under 4 years old 4
4. " " Mare over 2 and under 4 do 4
5. " " pair heavy draught Horses raised in the State 4

In this class form, size and docility will be regarded as chief excellencies.

Jacks and Jennets.

1. For the best Jack with approved certificates $5
2. " " Jennet 4

Mules.

1. " " pair Mules
2. " " single Mule

SECOND DIVISION

Cattle.

1. " " Durham Bull
2. " " " Cow
3. " " " Calf
4. " " Ayrshire Bull
5. " " " Cow
6. " " Alderney Bull
7. " " " Cow
8. " " Hereford Bull
9. " " " Cow

Grades or Mixed Blood and Native Cattle.

1. For the best Bull
2. " " Cow 5
3. " " Calf 4

Working Oxen.

1. " " pair Work Oxen 2

Fat Cattle.

1. " " lot of Fat Cattle, not less than 3 5
2. " " single Fat Ox or Cow 5

Milch Cows.

1. " " Milch Cow 3
2. " 2d best Milch Cow 6

THIRD DIVISION.

Sheep.

FIRST CLASS.—*Merino, Cotswold and Southdown.*

1. For the best Buck $8
2. " " Ewe $5
3. " " pen of Lambs, not less than 3 3

SECOND CLASS.—*Natives or Grades.*

1. For the best Buck
2. " " pen Ewes, not less than 3 4
3. " " " Lambs, " " 2

FOURTH DIVISION.

Swine.

FIRST CLASS.—*Large Breed.*

1. For the best Boar over 2 years old
2. " " Breeding Sow, over 2 yrs old 5
3. " " Boar or Sow under 2 " 5
4. " " lot Pigs under 10 months 5

This class includes Berkshires, Chesters, Woburns, Graziers, Bedford and Dutchess county, and their grades, size, form and fitness as pork hogs, will be the chief objects of attraction.

SECOND CLASS.—*Small Breed.*

1. For the best Boar over 2 years old $5
2. " " Breeding Sow over 2 " 5
3. " " Boar or Sow under 2 yrs old 5
4. " " lot 6 Pigs under 10 months, 5

In this class is included Suffolk, Neapolitan, Chinese, Guinea, Snap-Dragon and their grades, and will be regarded chiefly for their fattening qualities.

THIRD CLASS.—*Natives.*

1. For the best Boar over 2 years old
2. " 2d best " $4
3. " " Breeding Sow with 4 pigs 2
4. " 2d best " " 4
5. " " Boar or Sow 2
6. " 2d best " " 4
7. " " lot of Pigs 2
8. " " " Fat Hogs, any breed 3
9. " " single Fat Hog 5

POULTRY.

Best pr Shanghais	$2	Best pr common Geese	$2
" " Dorkings	2	" " China "	2
" " Polands	2	" " Canada "	2
" " Brahmas	2	" " Muse Ducks	2
" " Cochin	2	" " Rouen "	2
" " Black Spanish	2	" " Aylesbury "	2
" " Game	2	" " Pied Guineafowls	2
" " Cross Breed	2	" " White "	2
" " Wild Turkey	2	"and largest exhibition of Poultry by one exhibitor	2
" " Domestic "	2		
" exhibition Pigeons	2		

AGRICULTURE.

FIRST CLASS.—*Field Crops.*

To be awarded by the Executive Committee at a subsequent meeting.

1. For the best crop of Wheat, not less than 5 acres, nor less than 30 bus. per acre $20
2. For the 2d best " " " 10
3. " best crop Indian Corn, on 1 acre, not less than 50 bus.
4. For the 2d best " " " 25
5. Best crop of Barley, not less than 1 acre nor less than 30 bus. 10
6. Best crop of Rye, not less than one acre nor less than 30 bushels per acre 10
7. Best do. Oats, not less than one acre nor less than 40 bushels per acre. $10
8. Best do. Buckwheat, not less than one acre nor less than 20 bushels per acre 10
9. Best do. Rice, not less than one acre nor less than 40 bushels per acre 10
10. Best do. Beans or Peas, not less than one acre nor less than 25 bu. per acre 10
11. Best do. Cotton, not less than 4 acres 10
12. " Pea-vine Hay, raised on 1 acre, one bale to be sent as sample to Fair 5
13. Best crop Native Grass Hay raised on one acre, 1 bale as sample 5
14. Best do. Foreign Grass Hay raised on one acre, 1 bale as sample 5
15. Best do. Sweet Potatoes, not less than ½ an acre 5
16. Best do. Irish do. not less than ½ acre 5
17. do. Turnips raised per acre 5
18. do. Beets, not less than ½ acre nor less than 400 bushels per acre 5
19. Best do. Carrots, (same conditions as for Beets) 5
20. Best do. Corn-fodder, not less than one acre, with acc't of culture, preservation, &c. 5
21. Best do. Broom Corn, (same conditions) 5
22. Best average product to the acre, throughout the entire crop, of Wheat, Corn or Cotton 10
23. Best crop Canada Prolific Corn, not less than one acre 5
24. Best do. Dora Corn 5

Exhibitors of the above crops must give to the Secretary of the Society a full written description of the mode of cultivation adopted, the amount and kind of manure applied, and character of soil upon which the crops were grown. They will also be required to have certificates from two reliable witnesses for the measurement of lands, pounds and bushels per acre.

SECOND CLASS.—*Agricultural Productions, raised by the Exhibitor.*

1. Best variety Bread Corn, 1 bu. as sample $3
2. " Stock do. do. 3
3. " Wheat, 1 bu. as sample 3
4. " Oats, do. 3
5. " Rye, do. 3
6. " Barley, do. 3
7. " Rice, do. 3
8. " Field Peas, do. 3
9. " Sweet Potatoes, 1 bu. as do. 3
10. " Irish do. do. 3
11. " Cotton, 2 stalks as sample 2
12. " Grass Seeds adapted to the South, for Hay or Grazing 5
13. Greatest variety of above articles raised on one farm 10
14. Best specimen Virgin dip Turpentine, 1 barrel 1
15. Best do. Rosin, 1 barrel 1

THIRD CLASS.—*Farm Products.*

1. Best bbl. pickled or mess Beef 5
2. " do. do. Pork 5
3. Best ½ dozen Bacon Hams regardless of age 5
4. " Mutton or Venison Hams 5

Exhibitors must state in full, in writing, the mode of pickling the Beef and Pork and curing and preserving the Bacon.

DAIRY.

1. Best Jar fresh Butter, not less than 5 lbs. $2
2. " Firkin of Butter 6 mos. old, 20 lbs. 3
3. " New Cheese 2
4. " Cheese 12 months old 3

The process of making and preserving the Butter and Cheese, must be given in full by the exhibitor.

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c., &c.

1. Best specimen of Wheat Flour, not less than one barrel $5
2. Best specimen Corn Meal, 1 barrel 3
3. " Oat or Rye Meal, ½ bbl. 1
4. " Starch from Wheat, Potatoes, &c., 5 lbs. sample 1
5. " Bakers Bread, 3 loaves 1
6. " Rolls, ½ dozen 1
7. " Corn Bread, 3 pones 1
8. " Honey (strained), ½ gallon 1
9. " do in comb, 5 lbs. 1
10. " Crackers, Soda (butter and water,) 10 lbs. 1
11. " Sample of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Syrups, Cordials, &c., &c., made and exhibited by the same individual 1
12. Best specimen of the following Dried Fruits, not less than ½ bushel, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Figs, Grapes, Cherries, Plums, Whortle-berries, for each 1
13. Largest exhibition of the above Dried Fruits made and exhibited by the same individual 2
14. Best specimen of Domestic Wine 2
15. Best and greatest variety of domestic Wine, 1 bottle of each kind 3
16. Best specimen of Linseed, Turpentine, Castor, Cotton Seed, Olive, Fennel, or any other variety of Oil made in the State 2

FOURTH CLASS.—*Horticulture.*

1. Best and largest variety of Apples $3
2. " " Pears 3
3. " " Peaches 3
4. " " Quinces 3
5. " " Figs 2
6. " " Grapes 2

Fruit Trees.

1. Largest and best variety of Apple Trees 2
2. " " Pear do. 2
3. " " Peach do. 2
4. " " Strawberry vines 1
5. " " Raspberry do. 1
6. " " Gooseberry 1

Vegetables.

For best Specimen of each variety of vegetables from Kitchen Garden $1

Flowers.

1. Best Boquet $1
2. " Collection of Flowers $1
3. " " Green House Plants 1

MECHANICS.

FIRST CLASS.—*Plows &c., made in the State.*

1. Best Side-hill Plow $5
2. " Double Mould Board do.
3. " Cast Mould Board, one horse do.
4. " do. do. two horse do.
5. " Wrought do. one horse do.
6. " do do. two horse do.
7. " Subsoil Plough
8. " Cotton Scraper
9. " " Sweep
10. " Toothed Cultivator
11. " " Harrow
12. " Horse Rake
13. " Iron Roller, smooth
14. " Weeding Harrow Plough
15. " Farm Gate
16. " Lot ornamental Marble Ware. 10
17. For the best and largest variety of Agricultural implements manufactured in the State, by the exhibitor or under his supervision $10

SECOND CLASS—*Farm Vehicles, &c.*

1. For the best 4 or 6 Horse Road wagon $10
2. " " 2 " 5
3. " " 1 " 3
4. " Timber wagon 10
5. " Horse cart, (tumble) 3
6. " Ox cart and Yoke 3
7. " Wheel-barrow 1
8. " Dumping Wagon 3
9. " Pair wagon or plow hames 1
10. " Cart Saddle 3
11. " Ox Cart Wheels 15
12. " 2 Horse Pleasure Carriage 10
13. " Phaeton, Rockaway or Top Buggy 10
14. " Open Buggy or Sulky, each made in the State 5

THIRD CLASS—*Machinery.*

1. Best Steam Engine $15
2. " Sweep Horse Power 10
3. " Railway 10
4. " Saw or Grist Mill corn and cob crusher and Threshing Machine, each 10
5. " Broadcasting and Drilling Machine for Grain or Grass 5
6. " Broadcasting Machine for Sowing Bone dust lime, &c. &c. 5
7. " Ditching Machine 3
8. " Cotton Gin 10
9. " Reaping Machine 10
10. " Mowing Machine for Grass 10
11. " Hay Press 5
12. " Cotton " 5

Hand Power.

1. Best Fanning Mill $3
2. " Corn Sheller 3
3. " Straw and Shuck Cutter 3
4. " Corn Planter or Drill 3
5. " Wheat " " 3
6. " Shingle Machine 3
7. " Pump or Hydraulic Machine 3
8. " Smut Machine 3
9. " Churn 5
10. " Sewing Machine 2
11. " Sausage Cutter and Stuffer 2
12. " Grain Cradle 2

FOURTH CLASS—*Saddlery, &c.*

1. Best Set Carriage Harness $10
2. " Buggy or Sulky " 5
3. " Gents Saddle, Bridle and Martingales 3
4. " Ladies " " " 3
5. " Set 4 Horse Wagon Harness 3
6. " " 2 " " " 3
7. " " 1 " " " 3
8. " Cart Harness 2
9. " Plow " 2
10. " Halter and Collar or Pad 1

CABINET WORK.

1. Best Bedstead $3
2. " Cradle or Crib for Children 2
3. " Rocking Chair 2
4. " Half dozen Sitting Chairs 2
5. " Centre Table 2
6. " Wash Stand 2
7. " Sofa or Settee 2
8. " Wardrobe 2
9. " Sideboard or Bureau 3
10. " Desk, Book-Case, &c. 3
11. " Window Sash and Blinds, each 3
12. " Panel Door 3

SHOES, HATS, &c.

1. Best pair of Gentlemen's Boots $2
2. " " " Shoes 1
3. " Half dozen Brogans 2
4. " Dress Hat, Silk or Fur 5
5. " Plantation Hat 2
6. " Half dozen Wool Hats 2
7. " Straw or Grass " 1
8. " Made Gentlemen's Coat 3
9. " " " pants and vest 3

FIFTH CLASS—*Sundries—[N. Carolina.*

1. Best lot of Guns $5
2. " " Stone Ware, Glass Ware or Earthen, each 5
3. " " Cast (hollow) Ware, as Pots, Kettles, &c. 5
4. " " Wood ware, (hollow) as buckets, tubs, keelers, &c., &c. 3
5. " " Casks, Barrels, &c. 3
6. " " Leather, Sole, Kip & Calf 2
7. " Side Harness Leather 1
8. " Lot of Baskets for farm use 2
9. " " Tin Ware 2
10. " " Edged Tools 5
11. For the best and largest exhibition of Mechanics' Tools 3
12. For the best lot tallow candles 2
13. " " Soap with process of making 2

MANUFACTURES.

FIRST CLASS—*Mill Fabrics—[N. Carolina.*

1. Best piece 10 yards Broadcloth $5
2. " " 10 " Cassimere 3
3. " " 10 " Satinet 3
4. " " 10 " Woollen Jeans 3
5. " " 10 " Linsey or Kersey 3
6. " " 10 " Flannel, plain and twisted 3
7. " Pair Blankets 3
8. " Felt Blankets 2
9. " Piece 10 yards Woollen Carpet 2
10. " Hearth Rug 2
11. " Piece 10 yards Linen, (bleached) 3
12. " " 10 " " (brown) 3
13. " " 30 " Osnaburgs 3
14. " " 10 " Tow Cloth 3
15. " " 30 " Shirting & Sheeting 2
16. " " 30 " Bed-ticking 3
17. " " 30 " Cotton Jeans 3
18. " Bale cotton yarn, (all the numbers) 3
19. " Cotton Sacking 30 yards 3
20. " Lot Cotton Twine 3
21. " " Paper, printing, letter, cap, &c. 2
22. " Coil Rope, hemp, cotton, or bear grass 3
23. " Mattress, hair, moss, shuck or cotton 3

SECOND CLASS—*Household Fabrics.*

1. Best Counterpane $2
2. " Bed-Quilt, (cotton) 2
3. " " (silk) 2
4. " Home-made Carpet 20 yards 3
5. " Pair Home-made blankets 3
6. " Pair Yarn Hose 2
7. " Home-made Silk Hose 50 cts.
8. " Woollen Shawl 1
9. " Foot Mats 1
10. " Piece 10 yards (negro) woollen cloth 50 cts.
11. " " 10 " Rag Carpet 2

MINERALS.

For the best specimen of Gold, Silver, Copper and Iron ore, Coal and Soapstone, each $2

How is it?—Mr. Winslow, the nominee of the Clinton Convention for Congress in this District, in a political discussion at Lumberton the other day, stated in effect that he refused to vote for Mr. Van Ruren for President, and that subsequent events had proved the wisdom of his course. On Tuesday last, however, he declared in his speech in this town that he *did* vote for Mr. Van Buren in opposition to Gen. Harrison. That is to say, he didn't vote for Van, and then again he did, and that subsequent events proved the wisdom of his first course. Now, if he was right in refusing to vote for the little Magician in the first place he was clearly wrong in voting for him afterwards; or, if he was wrong the first time and no true Democrat, will Mr. W. contend that subsequent events proved the wisdom of his course afterwards? And, how can he now justify a vote, which according to his own showing was clearly wrong?—*Wil. Herald.*

The Mormons are originals in their way. They don't approve of taking pattern after the rest of the world. Not only do their habits, manners, and religion differ from those of other nations, but they are about repudiating Webster's Unbridged. They have adopted an alphabet somewhat similar to the phonetic, by which the number of letters is greatly reduced and a uniform sound always given to the same character. The Mormon, published in Utah, says:

"Elder John B. Milner is teaching the Deseret alphabet with considerable success, having sixty scholars at Lehi, twenty-eight at American Fork, twenty-five at Mountainville, twenty-eight at Pleasant Grove, twenty-two at Provo, first ward, who are making good progress."

"A Quiver full of Daughters."—Happy is he who—according to Lord Granville's new version—has a quiver full of daughters; and happier still, if all that are in the quiver meet with the proper bow.—*Punch.*

An Agreeable Substitute.—Some one told an editor that to kiss a sister was pure and holy. Not being blessed with a sister, he kissed a very pretty cousin, and says that it answered every purpose.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

VERY IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Sanguinary Conflict between the French and Russians.—*8,000 Men Killed, mostly by the Bayonet.*—*Cotton Advanced.*

NEW YORK, June 13.

The Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, 2d inst., one week later than former advices, arrived here this morning at 8½ o'clock.

The war news is important.

Cotton has considerably advanced.

Breadstuffs are unchanged.

Important Successes of the Allies—Sanguinary Engagements—The news is the most important yet received from the seat of war since the battle of Alma. The intelligence comprises three distinct successes of the Allies. First, the successes of the French in sanguinary conflicts lasting the whole of the nights of the 22d and 23d of May, in which they took and still retain an important position of defence in the *place d'armie* before Sebastopol—not less than 8000 men were killed or wounded, mostly by the bayonet.

Secondly—The Allies made a rapid advance and seized and retain the Russian lines on the Tchemaya, without incurring much loss—the Russians retreating to the Hills.

Thirdly—The Allies' secret expedition has obtained easy possession of Kertsch, and now command the sea of Azoff, in which are now fourteen allied steamers. The Russians, on the approach of the Allies, blew up the forts and burned four steamers and thirty transports, with half a million sacks of breadstuffs.

France and England have declined further conference at Vienna, as proposed by Austria.

It is said that Belgium will furnish twenty thousand men. Hopes of peace still prevail.

The French before Sebastopol.—The affair on the nights of the 22d and 23d, was the most sanguinary engagement since the battle of Alma. The place was defended by nearly the whole garrison. The total losses on both sides, in killed and wounded, is set down at 8000 men!

General Pelissier says the Russian loss was enormous, and that of the French troops considerable, though much less than that of the enemy. The French, at the latest accounts retained the position thus won.

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the affair is this:—Yesterday evening seventeen battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked the trench of the counter approach commenced the day before in front of bastions five and six. The combat was sanguinary; and lasted during the whole night. Our twelve battalions lost nearly 2500 men in driving back the enemy.

General Pelissier telegraphs as follows:—May 25th, 10 o'clock, P. M.—To-day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy were not in force, and offered little resistance, retreating rapidly into the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried on the 22d and 23d.

An armistice was agreed upon for burying the dead, and this enabled us to estimate the loss of the enemy. It must be from five to six thousand men in killed and wounded.

May 26th.—The enemy have not yet made a demonstration either in front or against the lines on the Tchernaya. The works of the fortification of Kamiesh are progressing. The sanitary condition of the army is good.

It was rumored at Paris, that Gen. Pelissier had attacked and routed Gen. Liprandi's force. Gen. Canrobert is reported to be wounded and another General killed, but this is regarded as doubtful.

Lord Raglan telegraphs as follows: May 27th, We are masters of the sea of Azof without loss. The troops landed at Kertsch, on her majesty's birth-day, the 24th. The enemy fled after blowing up the fortifications on the sides of the straits and destroying their steamers. Some vessels and fifty guns had fallen into the hands of the allies.

Lord Raglan further telegraphs that on the 25th, Gen. Sir George Brown reached Yenikale, having on the day previous destroyed the Russian foundry near Kertsch, where shot and shell and minie balls were manufactured by the Russians.

Another despatch from Lord Raglan dated May 30, says: Letters from Sir George Brown and Admiral Lyons on the 29th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers, and large depots of corn. The allied troops succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabel, and in destroying about one hundred merchant vessels. Only one Russian steamship remained in the sea of Azof.

Five vessels, laden with corn, run into Kertsch, not knowing that the place had been taken, and were captured by the allies. The number of guns found by the allies exceeds one hundred.

The French accounts say that the Russians burned 30 transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 360,000 sacks of Corn, and 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour.

The garrison of Sevastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertsch, and its capture therefore must exercise a speedy influence on the siege.

The allies have completed their fourth parallel, and the British were moving all their heavy mortars into their advanced parallels.

Two deserters from Sevastopol reported the garrison as being very strong numerically, but the wet weather was causing sickness.

The Vienna Conferences.—The expected resumption of the Vienna conferences had not taken place, and it was doubtfully reported that the new Austrian propositions had been peremptorily negatived by England and France.

Austrian negotiations were, however, more, active than ever.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

Markets.—Milligan, Evans & Co. quote:—Cotton. There has been an active speculative demand and prices have considerably advanced, say½. The week's sales amount to 81,500 bales—including 5,000 bales for export. The sales to-day amounted to 20,000 bales, half of which was taken by the trade. The market closed steady. Orleans fair, 7⅜; middling 6 11-16; upland fair, 6⅞; middling, 7-16. Stock in port 529,000 bales, including 332,000 bales of American Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 12.

British Recruits.—The police last evening made a descent upon the brig Teaher, lying at Brooklyn, with 50 recruits on board intended for the foreign legion, in charge of three British recruiting agents.

Hard Times.—There were two hundred and sixty suits brought to the present term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county. Generally, the number at each term, is between sixty and seventy. Some idea of the depressed condition of things may be inferred from this fact.—*Wil. Herald.*

Crops in Tennessee.—Extract of a letter from Knoxville, dated May 6:

"We have recently had copious rains, and our crops in East Tennessee, excepting oats and hay, will be very abundant. Wheat is very promising indeed, and will be gathered in two or three weeks. The crop will be two or three times larger than ever before."

FROM THE ASHEVILLE SPECTATOR.

A JAUNT—MOUNTAIN SCENERY—TROUT FISHING, &c.

In our last we spoke of having taken a considerable jaunt throughout the mountains and promised to give something in detail this week

Some three weeks since, business called us into the mountains of Yancey and Wautaga. Passing the valley of the Swannanoa, whose charms cannot be sufficiently sung, as one of the loveliest valleys in the South, we crossed the Ridge, and at Pleasant Grove took the North Cove road, and crossed the Ridge again into Yancey, at McKinney's gap. The first bodies of land in this end of the State, are certainly found on this ronte The Old Fort, Gen. Burgin's, Greenlee's, Pleasant Gardens, and the plantations of Mr. Harvy Greenlee and the late Samuel Flemming, cannot be surpassed in any country, the two last in particular. The passage at McKinney's gap is the most difficult one that we have ever traversed across the Blue Ridge. The scenery is, however, very fine, and well repays the lover of nature for ascending. A few miles beyond the top, you strike Toe River, one of the prettiest streams, decidedly, in all this wild and picturesque land. The stones and pebbles in its channel are beautifully white and smooth as the abrasion which the washings of a thousand headlong torrents can wash them. Its waves are as clear and transparent as the sunbeams themselves, and the specks of snowy spray that dance upon its bosom, seem almost to pollute its limpid purity. A couple of miles farther up the River, you pass Childsville, a beautiful and romantically situated farm, the summer residence of Col. S. D. Childs, and the permanent residence of Dr. and Mrs. E. Childs. Striking out from this place and passing the well cultivated farms of Gen. A. Childs, we struck along the spurs of the Blue Ridge into Wautaga, and stopped on Friday evening at the house of Mr. Wilson Burleson, as well for transacting business, as for taking a grand spree of trout-fishing, the next day. These most beautiful and delicious fish, abound in all the streams of that region, and the fishing for them affords the most excellent sport to the disciples of old Izaak Walton.

On Saturday morning then, it was arranged with mine host, that all business should remain untouched, and all hands should go a fishing. So off we went, eight or ten strong, armed with hooks and lines, tall rods from the rank growth of the forest and worms from the stable yard, to attack, entrap and to slay and devour the common enemy—the speckled trout, who were sporting so unconcious of harm in the crystal waters of the river. We soon arrived at a favorite spot for our business, a dam, near the head of the river, where there is a forge for the manufacture of iron, and began the sport. Taking our seat upon the end of a gigantic pine, that had been torn up by some furious torrent and drifted there, we almost immediately felt the eager bite, and nervous and excited we drew forth a fine trout, fluttering from the transparent waters. And now the sport began in earnest. In every direction around us, trout could be seen flying through the air, whilst the shouts of each fisherman told his success, and we scarce could turn to watch our neighbor's operation before we ourself would feel a rapid dash at our own hook. Strange, that the capture of these finny innocents from the sparkling brook, should afford such unusual and pleasurable excitement. We have read of, but never witnessed, the princely sports of the East, the wild scamperings among buffalo o'er the rolling prairies of the West, but we cannot conceive that we could be more excited, were we seated upon the back of an elephant, surrounded by a dozen swarthy natives, going forth to attack the Royal Tiger, in the jungles of his native Bengal! Trout after trout fluttered on the bank, until one hundred and seventy-five submitted to the operation of running a stick through their gills; when we returned in triumph to our quarters.

The leading performances of the day having closed, the entertainment wound up with that highly agreeable and ever fashionable after piece, called the "frying pan," in which the junior Editor of the Spectator performed his part, first to the admiration—then to the astonishment, and lastly, to the absolute terror and dismay, of all beholders. He appeared in the character of Cormorant, in the Drydarian sense, and all agreed that it was not only acted to the *very life*, but almost to the *very death* also! But finally amid thunders of applause and showers of fish bones, the curtain fell, the supply of trout fell, and, in some little time, so did we—into bed. But then the Baconian truism, that fish *will* swim, haunted our disturbed and feverish slumbers, and a well beaten track was soon established towards the water bucket; where our performance was in keeping with the first. In fact, we thought we distanced Behemoth, who of olden time, trusted that he could draw up Jordan between his jaws. The after piece with the aquatic attachment, was kept up all the next day (Sabbath) and in fact had a monstrous run.

Leaving Burleson's we traveled up the river, thro' that beautiful country, known as the Old Fields of Toe, where we saw some of the finest specimens of forest trees that are to be found in the Southern States. We understand that some of the gigantic white pines of that region had been ascertained, by actual measurement, to be two hundred feet high! The black walnut, the spruce pine, the wild cherry, and the mountain maple, sprung from the luxuriant soil to the most astonishing magnificence. Striking the base of the Grand-Father, one of the loftiest peaks in the country, we crossed and re-crossed the Blue Ridge, until we struck the head waters of the Watauga River and then made our way on in the direction of Boone. A few miles down the the river (there a silvery sprawling brook,) we stopped, for the purpose of fishing a little more. Col. Brown fixed his fly to a rough pole cut in the thicket, and began to fling them out, and in a couple of hours thirty-five fine trout had yielded themselves, in the eloquent language of a member of the late House of Commons, "a living sacrifice in the frying pans of the free men of"—Watauga County. Late on Monday evening, we entered the mountain village of Boone and attended court in session there. Our adventures were ended. For though we crossed the Ridge again, over the splendid Turnpike from Boone to Lenoir, and beheld some pretty mountain scenes about the head of John's River, the balance of our trip was nothing else but hard riding, business, and Know Nothingism. We confess that we left the freshness, beauty and silence of the mountain jungles with regret. The fine roads, the fertile lands of the noble valley of the Yadkin, and all the cheering indications of prosperity and abundance, could not compensate us for the towering mountains, magnificent forests and crystal waters we had just left. Wilkesboro' is an old town, and, though surrounded by a most beautiful and fertile country, gives little evidence of improvement. Its inhabitants, however, have hopes of soon rendering the Yadkin navigable by small boats to that point, which, if successful, will give everything a start. Our return home, by way of Lenoir and Morganton, was marked by nothing that can claim even a distant relationship to an adventure. May railroads, plank roads and an improved system of agriculture soon render our mountain country what it was intended originally to be, the pride, the glory, as it already is the Switzerland, of North America!

Cumberland County Court.—[illegible] Justices of the Peace [illegible] respective districts to take [illegible] year 1855.

Fayetteville: Charles D. [illegible]
Seventy-first: Duncan Murchison
Quewhiffle: Archibald McCollum
Rockfish: William Allen
Carver's Creek: John P. McLean
Flea Hill: Daniel McNeill
Lock's Creek: John T. Horne
Cedar Creek: Robert Mason

The following Freeholders [illegible] appointed to take the tax lists [illegible] Valuation:

Fayetteville: D. G. McIntyre, Jos. McKethan
Seventy-first: Wm. Shaw, Jno. McKay
Quewhiffle: L. Bethune, Alex. Campbell
Rockfish: H. McNeill, D. Murphy
Carver's Creek: John Elliott, John [illegible]
Flea Hill: Joel Williams, ——
Lock's Creek: R. McDaniel, T. M. [illegible]
Cedar Creek: W. G. McDonald, Jos. A. [illegible]

Justices and Freeholders were also appointed to hold an Election in the Counties of [illegible] land and Harnett, for a member of Congress for the 3d District on the first Thursday in August next.—*North Carolinian.*

Bank of Clarendon.—The new Bank chartered by the last Legislature, to be located in Fayetteville, we learn will go into operation in a month or so. Specimens of the notes [illegible] received for the approval of the Commissioners. One of the tenements in the Fayetteville [illegible] building will be used for the present as a Bank house, and a vault is being built therein for the safe keeping of the funds.—*North Carolinian.*

THE KNOW NOTHINGS

According to the New York Herald, the strength of the Know Nothing party in the several States is as follows:

FREE STATES.		SLAVE STATES.	
Connecticut	20,078	Alabama	[illegible]
California	35,000	Arkansas	[illegible]
Illinois	40,000	Delaware	[illegible]
Indiana	75,000	Florida	[illegible]
Iowa	24,743	Georgia	[illegible]
Maine	35,000	Kentucky	[illegible]
Massachusetts	81,239	Louisiana	[illegible]
Michigan	50,000	Maryland	[illegible]
New Hampshire	52,716	Mississippi	[illegible]
New Jersey	35,000	Missouri	[illegible]
New York	180,000	North Carolina	[illegible]
Ohio	130,000	South Carolina	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	180,000	Tennessee	[illegible]
Rhode Island	10,000	Texas	[illegible]
Vermont	25,000	Virginia	[illegible]
Wisconsin	32,000		
Total	984,336	Total	[illegible]
Total,		Free States	[illegible]

In South Carolina the numbers are not given, the electors in that State being chosen by the Legislature.

The total vote for Pierce in 1852 was 1,607,510—for Scott 1,386,934. If the above statement of the Herald be correct, the Know Nothings already number nearly as many as the Whigs in 1852. We have no means of ascertaining whether the report of the Herald is correct or not, and merely publish it for what it is worth.

Know-Nothingism in Maryland.—A [illegible] meeting of the Whigs of St. Mary's county, Maryland, was held at Leonardtown on Wednesday of last week, at which strong resolutions were passed denouncing the Know-Nothing party, its principles, action, and organization.

A Know Something Convention.—A special despatch to the New York Tribune, which appears this morning, June 14, states that a Know Something Republican Convention, was organized at Cleveland yesterday. C. W. Slack, Esq. of Massachusetts, was chosen temporary chairman. Burr, of Ohio, and Baker, of Michigan, Secretaries. Every free State is fully represented. A platform will be adopted in opposition to Slavery, urging the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and protection to American Industry. John W. Strobins, Esq., of Rochester, has been chosen President.

British Abolition.—Some of the English papers have taken occasion, on Ex-President Fillmore's arrival in England, to denounce him because he signed the fugitive slave bill, and otherwise manifested his determination to enforce the provisions of the Constitution, while he was President of the United States.

Consistent Abolition, equally consistent everywhere! These British Presses would have no American President dare do,—what the Queen of England dares not do,—that is,—*veto* acts of Congress, and refuse to execute laws.—*N. Y. Express.*

Lieut. General Scott.—It is stated the Secretary of War has decided that General Scott is not entitled to any additional pay as Lieut. General either for arrears or for the future. The question, however, has since been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion.

The balance in the National Treasury is reduced to eighteen and a half millions of dollars, being a falling off from the highest point of accumulation last September of more than [illegible] millions of dollars.

A POLITICAL JEU D'ESPRIT FROM OHIO.

FROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL.

The accompanying lines were suggested by a recent perusal of the Ohio Tax Law, rendered lucid by the exposition from the Auditor of State. A copy of the "Exposition" is in my possession. I may at some leisure moment send them to you for publication in the Journal, as they have not yet been published:

Tax! tax! tax! Muscle and sinew, and nerve and brain
Tax! tax! tax! Over, and over, and over again.
Tax on the seed that the farmer sows;
On the grain in the barn and the grain that grows
On all that he owns and all that he owes,
To the very grindstone that grinds his nose.

Tax! tax! tax! Double and treble on every thing,
That creeps on the earth and moves on the wing;
Tax on the rooster "that crows in the morn;
Tax on the biddy that scratches up corn;
Tax on the mare and her foal unborn,
On the supper bell and the dinner horn.

Tax! tax! tax! On every shape that the fabric takes,
From the fleece unshorn to the cloth it makes;
On every dollar and dime and cent;
On money borrowed and money lent;
On cash to receive and cash that is spent;
In every form that knaves could invent.

Tax! tax! tax! Lumber and product and meat and bone;
Tax! tax! tax! Labor and firewood and coal and stone;
A tax on your house and a tax on your lot;
A tax on the kettle and tax on the pot;
On things *not your own* that your neighbor has got;
On all that you have and all you have not.

Tax! tax! tax! And after the items are all listed through,
Should the Auditor *think* he knows better than you
The aggregate worth of your worldly store,
He may put it down double or treble or more.
And fifty per cent. to make certainty sure!
Thus orders "Democracy," patent and pure.

Berlin, Mahoning Co., O. J. W. B.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1855.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—That which we have anticipated since we heard of the intention of the Know Nothings to hold a National Convention, has come to pass. The party has broken up on the slavery question. Fanaticism has become bold, makes large and impudent demands, and secedes when those demands are refused. We are not surprised. No one who has seen how universally the North was excited on the Nebraska question, can wonder that Northern delegates to a National Convention are bold and bitter. They are, for the first time, sustained by a united Northern sentiment. Every man at the North is, or pretends to be, outraged at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and thus all naturally slide into the ranks of the free soilers. We look for no more National Conventions. There are no National parties; but only a Southern party and a Northern party.

It is "the beginning of the end."

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.—The New York Express, the leading "American" paper in the Union, in commenting upon the majority resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention's platform Committee, gives a view of the state of feeling at the North, melancholy enough as regards the perpetuity of the Union, but so far as we can judge, *terribly correct.*

The Express says:

"The Northern mind excited and indignant because of the faith breaking in the matter of the Missouri Compromise, is enraged because of the doings of Stringfellow and Atchison in Kansas, and of the lynching and larceny of men in Missouri, because of their opinions. No "Resolutions" can assuage that excitement, or rage,—and every attempt to do it, will but aggravate it. Nevertheless, one or two New York gentlemen seem to think differently,—but Governors Gardner, of Mass, Johnston, of Pa., and Colby, of N. H., express the Northern sentiment. *The New Yorkers, who "pledge" to the contrary will be without votes, or endorsement at home.* As faithful reflectors of public sentiment, it is our duty to say this,—whatever may be our own individual opinions. Indeed there are no presses in the North, of any party that have the least influence on public sentiment here, that will say anything to the contrary,—whether these presses be Whig, Democratic, or K. N. *The Resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, if passed, as reported, will be repudiated in all the free States of the Union."*

The Express is one of the very few Northern papers of any party disposed to concede their constitutional rights to the Southern States, and has worked faithfully to maintain the Union by upholding the Constitution. It gives the above as the result of its labors.

We agree with the Express in its statement of the result. We differ with it as to the cause. The excitement about Kansas is a *pretext* merely. The *real* cause of contempt of Southern Rights is that the North believes it impossible to kick the South out of the Union, and has therefore determined to kick it well. And there is some reason for the belief. Southern Locofocos have been threatening disunion for so many years, and for so little cause, that the cry of disunion is regarded by the North as the cry of "Wolf" in the fable; and the threat being regarded, as it is universally regarded at the North, as mere wind and bluster, it is not only without effect, but those who make it are set down as fools. The North will wake up, some day, (not far off, we fear,) to the discovery of who's the dupe.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The last Steamer brought great news, both political and commercial—hard fighting, with important allied successes, and a rise of a cent a lb. in cotton. See particulars in another column.

COTTON.—The extraordinary rise of a cent a lb. in Liverpool has had no effect on the New York market, because the Southern rivers are up, and it is supposed that hundreds of thousands of bales will be rushed into Mobile and New Orleans.

THE CANVASS.—Mr. Reid spoke at Truelove's in this County on Friday, and at Averasboro' on Saturday last. We hear that he was replied to by Mr. Reardon at Truelove's, and by Mr. Fuller at Averasboro'.

An advertisement in the last Argus announces that Mr. Reid will speak at

Rockingham, Richmond Co.,	Wednesday,	July	4
Laurel Hill,	"	"	Thursday,	"	5
Spring Hill, Robeson	"	Saturday,	"	7
Whiteville, Columbus	"	Monday,	"	9
Elizabethtown, Bladen	"	Friday,	"	13
Lisbon,	"	"	Saturday,	"	14

And the Wilmington Journal says that Mr. Winslow will address the citizens of Bladen, New Hanover and Sampson at Beatty's Bridge on the 22d inst., and at Long Creek on the 23d.

TELLING TALES OUT OF SCHOOL.—The canvass between the two Locofoco aspirants for Congressional honors in this District is likely to afford some fun to outsiders. In reference to one of the developments already made—Mr. Winslow's charge against Mr. Reid as copied into the last Observer from the Wilmington Journal—we have heard from several sources the following statement:

That in the discussion at Clinton Mr. Winslow made the same charge, that it was not denied, nor even noticed by Mr. Reid, but that its force was broken by a lick back almost as hard. Mr. Reid said that his friend Mr. Winslow could not complain of any want of gratitude on his (Reid's) part, in the matter of the Judgeship; for that when he went to Raleigh after the failure of Mr. Winslow's efforts to make him a Judge, he learned from his friends there that no one had been able to discover whether Mr. Winslow was *for* him or *against* him!

Who strikes the next blow? Neither gains much credit from this encounter. Mr. Reid striking the nominee a very hard blow, but making no attempt to relieve himself of the charge preferred. *Arcades ambo*—a sweet couple they make; can't they *both* be elected? or better still, can't *both* be beaten by a good Whig?

THE KNOW NOTHING CONVENTON.—The following are the slavery resolutions as reported to the Convention from the Platform Committee:

Majority Report.

"*Resolved*, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in despite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has, therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that, as experience has shown, it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants; and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

"*Resolved*, That, regarding it the highest duty to avow these opinions upon a subject so important in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognise the institution of slavery as a part of the social system, and expressly pretermitted any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory. It is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, and that any interference of Congress with slavery as it exists in the said District would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded it to the United States, and a breach of the national faith."

Minority Report.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an intraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that effect shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

The majority report, as we learn from the Express, received the votes of the 13 Southern States represented in the Convention, of *two* free States, New York and California, of the District of Columbia (slave) and of the territory of Minnesota. In all 17.

The minority report was signed by all the Northern States represented, except New York and California—14 in all.

The resolutions led to a protracted and angry debate. When the resolutions were reported, says the Express, "Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, took up the gauntlet, and declared that neither he nor his State, nor a majority of the Free States would abide by the resolutions first reported. The party could not carry a village in Massachusetts upon them.

"The union of the North has a little alarmed people,—and hence it is now proposed to dilute the majority resolutions a little, and then put them through.

"The Council will thus be broken in two pieces—North and South. "Sambo" has eclipsed "Sam," who has not been here for some days, now, and all we hear of is "Sambo" South, and "Sambo" North. The Southern Sambo has got the better by a vote of two, of the Northern Sambo, and is driving him out of the Convention, in company with Sam.

"Poor Sam! The "Democracy" will now cut him all up, as "the Sambos" North and South have cut him to pieces, and lay him out in Northern and Southern slices. The "negro" is the death of every party that touches him."

On the following day the naturalization question was passed over and a long debate on the slavery question occurred—Judge Hopkins and Mr. Moss of Ala., Haughton of this State, Cunningham of S. C., and Lyons of N. Y., speaking in behalf of the majority report and the South generally, and a lot of Massachusetts, Ohio, and Indiana abolitionists replying. Mr. Haughton's speech, against the repeal of the Nebraska Kansas bill, is highly spoken of.

LATEST.—The Convention came to a vote, on Thursday last, on the majority and minority platforms, as well as on some resolutions offered by Mr. Rayner. The majority (or Southern) platform, was adopted, 80 votes to 59. The minority (abolition) platform, was rejected, 92 to 51. Mr. Rayner's resolutions were rejected, 97 to 44.

Thereupon about two-thirds of the Delegates from the Northern States withdrew, held a separate meeting, and issued an address hostile to slavery, and demanding the restoration of the Missouri compromise.

The following particulars are of most interest.

On Wednesday, a proposition was made by Mr. Ellis, of the District of Columbia, in effect suggesting that the Order, on the question of the admission of new States, declare in favor of the admission to the Union of no State with slavery north of 36° 30', and in favor of the admission of States south of that line either with or without slavery, as the inhabitants may choose, (in effect restoring the Missouri compromise, so far as the convention could do so.)

This proposition had previously been stated to many of the delegates, and a number of them, from both North and South, viewed it as *the* proposition on which they could all agree, and with it settle the matter so far as the Order was interested. But when it was brought forward in council there was opposition where none had been anticipated. Southern extremists refused to give it their support, and they were soon followed by Northern delegates, who declared that if that proposition would not do nothing but a repeal of the Kansas Nebraska bill and entire restoration of the Missouri compromise would meet their approval. Some insisted upon a declaration in favor of repealing the fugitive slave law as the only means of securing success to the Order at the North. So the proposition from which so much had been expected failed entirely.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, is said to have made one of the best speeches yet uttered in the Council. He was eloquent in his appeals to the South to continue in a mild and conciliatory spirit, and begged of the North to exhibit a disposition to arrive at some safe and just compromise on the subject. He said, and correctly too, that unless there was a mutual desire to leave the extremes of the slavery question, a union of the North and South on any platform would be of no avail. That is just what all parties agree is true: but the Northern delegates claim that, as all concessions heretofore have been made by the people of the North, it is now only just that the South should evidence the ardency of its desire for the union and harmony of all the States by doing as the North has so often done before.

Mr. Rayner, at the close of his remarks, presented a series of conciliatory resolutions. They were, in substance, condemnatory of the course of Southern men, enemies of the Order, who are straining to make it appear an anti-slavery organization, and also condemning its Northern enemies, who are endeavoring to make it appear an advocate of slavery. They would leave the subject of slavery where the constitution leaves it, so far as the order is concerned, leaving the States, North and South, to make their own issues upon it. These resolutions were rejected.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

About one o'clock this morning, after refusing to adopt the minority report, which proposed to restore the Missouri Compromise, the Convention adjourned amid great confusion and expressions of deep indignation.

When the Convention re-assembled fifty-three delegates seceded, viz: Eight from Ohio; six from Indiana, two from Michigan, four from Illinois, seven from Massachusetts; three from New Hampshire; five from Vermont; seven from Maine; two from Iowa; three from Rhode Island; three from Connecticut; and three from Wisconsin.

The Convention adjourned on Friday. Its "Platform and Principles," received only this morning, shall appear in our next.

Besides the seceding members mentioned above, the majority of the Pennsylvania delegates to the American National Convention have joined with some of the New Jersey and other delegates in a protest against the slavery platform.

BOSTON, June 15.

The Massachusetts Seceders—A Northern Mass Convention.—The Massachusetts delegates to the Know Nothing National Convention at Philadelphia have all returned. It is stated, on reliable authority, that a Mass Convention of the Order in this State will shortly be held. A call for a general Convention of the people of the Northern and North-western States has been prepared, and is favorably received. It will be promptly acted upon, with a view to concentrating action in the present crisis.

HARNETT COUNTY.—The County Court, in session last week, directed the borrowing of $10,000 to build a jail and court-house, and accepted a donation of 100 acres of land at Summerville for the purpose.

House Burnt.—The residence of Benj. R. Huske, Esq., on Harrington's Hill, in this vicinity, was burnt on Thursday night last—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fire commenced underneath the building, and when Mr. Huske awoke he barely had time to escape with his wife and child and give the alarm to a gentleman who slept in the upper story. The furniture and every thing was consumed—making the loss considerable, as the house had but recently been thoroughly repaired.—*N. Car.*

The house and furniture, we learn, were insured in the Fayetteville Mutual for $1000. A negro strongly suspected of setting fire to the premises has been committed to jail.

THANKFUL FOR SMALL FAVORS.—The Wilmington Journal says, that when Mr. Winslow announced, in his speech there last week, that he had voted for Van Buren in 1840, the old Democratic spirit was aroused and he was greeted with the most rapturous applause! We thought that a vote for the Kinderhook Freesoiler was considered matter of reproach among the "Southern Rights" Democracy, and that it was considered a mark of especial 'cuteness on the part of the ex-Governor that he had not given such a vote.

But say that *one* vote for Van Buren makes Mr. Winslow a Democrat, good and true. Do not Mr. Reid's *two* votes for Van Buren make him twice as much of a Democrat? And ought not he to receive twice as much of the rapturous applause?

SUPREME COURT.—The following gentlemen have been licensed to practice in the Superior courts of this State:

W. S. Winder, Orange county.
Loverd Eldridge, Johnson county.
Claudius B. Sanders, do.
De Brutz Cutlar, New Hanover county.
John L. Wooster, do. do.
A. J. Rogers, Warren county.
L. R. Waddell, Catham county.
W. G. Granbury, Pasquotank.
John W. Hayes, Granville county.
Julius Guion, Wake county.
Robert H. Sandford, Cumberland.
Andrew G. Baskin, Rowan County.
Malachi Haughton, Chowan county.

SALISBURY.—The Watchman says that the business of that place has increased 33⅓ per cent. this year; that 10,000 bbls. of Flour have been sent off by rail road; that two of the last trains carried down three hundred barrels of flour, five hundred bales of cotton, five thousand bushels of corn—not to mention the tobacco, bacon and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The vote in Wilmington on the subscription of $200,000 to the Charlotte rail road, is to be taken on the 18th of July, and not on to-day, as we erroneously stated in our last.

PROSCRIPTION.—Some of the Northern papers bitterly denounce the removal, by the Secretary of the Navy, of Mr. George Wilson foreman of the Engineer department of the Washington Navy Yard, and the appointment of Mr. Michael E. Bright, a Roman Catholic, in his place. Wilson had been attached to the yard from his earliest youth, and had risen by force of his skill, industry, and character, to one of its most important and responsible stations. But he voted the Know Nothing ticket. Com. Paulding, and other superiors of Mr. Wilson, gave him the highest testimonials, and remonstrated against his removal. But all without effect.

The Know Nothing Messengers to the Treasury and Post Office Departments have also been removed, and it is supposed that an extensive removal of Clerks from the different Departments will follow.

COSTLY ADVERTISING.—A Physician in New York lately paid $750 for two insertions of an advertisement in the weekly Tribune. There were 750 lines at 50 cents a line for each insertion.

It seems to have been a judicious expenditure, (as advertising usually is,) for his practice has suddenly been swelled to the rate of $100,000 a year.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My attention has been called to Mr. Winslow's speech, (candidate for Congress in this District,) made a few nights ago in Wilmington, as reported by the "Wilmington Journal," in which he asserts that Draymen in his County, (meaning in Fayetteville of course, as Drays are not used in any other part of the County,) are refused work if not owned by "Know Nothings." As this is a direct reflection upon the Municipal Authorities, subjecting myself as well as the Commissioners of the town to just censure if true, I have felt it my duty thus publicly to say, that Mr. W.'s charge is without the slightest foundation in fact.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Mayor.

June 18, 1855.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, called by the Mayor, at 3 o'clock, P. M., June 16th, to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence,

On motion of T. J. Robinson, Esq., Jno. D. Williams, Esq. was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being organised, Maj. Walter Draughon moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of thirteen to carry out the objects of the meeting, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Jno. Shaw, Esq. the Commissioners of the Town were requested to defray the expenses incurred by said Committee.

On motion of Maj. J. P. Leonard, the Committee were requested to have the Farewell Address of Washington read in connection with the other services of the day.

The Chair appointed the following as the Committee of 13:

Capt. A. A. McKethan, Col. C. Lutterloh, Maj. W. Draughon, Maj. A. McLean, Col. J. W. Cameron, C. G. Wright, W. J. Yates, P. M. Hale, N. A. Stedman, T. J. Robinson, T. M. Sackett, W. H. Haigh, Dr. J. A. McRae.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

R. M. ORRELL, Sec'y.

STOCKS.—North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds have risen to par in New York, and Virginia 6 per cents, which have been considerably below par, are now ¼ per cent. above par. Money is abundant in New York. The steamer of Wednesday last carried away $1,678,000, without producing any alarm.

DISASTER.—The walls of the Presbyterian Female College, in process of erection at Statesville, N. C. were blown down by a violent gust of wind on the 10th inst. The workmen expected to lay the last brick on the 4th story, on Monday.

A Hail Storm in Stokes county on the same day, damaged the crop of Wm. A. Lash, Esq. to the amount of about $1500, and the crops of Dr. Withers and others to a considerable extent. The hail covered the ground to the depth of 5 or 6 inches, some of the stones being as large as a walnut.

POST OFFICE ESPIONAGE.—The trial of Post Master Kendall for robbing letters in the New Orleans Post Office has made public some queer doings of the officials in that Department. The New York Post says:

"We learn from disclosures made in the recent preliminary examination of Mr. Kendall, that letters sent by the mails are opened and read by persons in the employment and pay of the administration whose appointment never comes before the Senate, secret agents, spies, who take liberties with our correspondence which the laws make a crime. By virtue of their commission from the government they are allowed by the Postmasters to ransack the contents of the mails, to select such of them as they see fit, and dispose of them in the manner they think proper; and all this they do without the responsibility, without the public ever knowing who they are or what they have done."

* * * * *

When these secret agents are to open a letter, they soften the wafer by steam. The tea-kettle is hung on the fire, and the faithless seal yields to the influence of the vapor from the spout; the letter is opened and read, and if the mail agent has no further occasion for its contents, it is resealed and returned to the mails. If the envelope be destroyed or defaced by any awkwardness in the process, a new envelope is forged."

The *Post* cites the following passage from the published report in the case of the New Orleans Postmaster, which gives a still further insight into this scandalous business. It forms, as will be seen, a part of the evidence submitted to the Court:

"George Whitman—was mail agent for some time, and was dismissed about 28th March last. Is not now engaged in the service of the mail department. When shown the Marshal Hanson letter, says the first time he saw it was four or five months ago; the second Hanson letter he saw about the 1st of March, shortly after it was written. On the 11th March he directed one of the post office clerks to bring him a letter from Cincinnati, directed to Marshal Hanson. He took the letter to the kitchen of the City Hotel, there opened it, took a copy of it, then re-sealed it and placed it in the post office, (a copy of the letter was produced and identified by the witness.) It was addressed to L. and B., of Cincinnati, and was a proposition to publish a bogus newspaper, and contained on the reverse side the answer of the publisher. After destroying the envelope, witness caused it to be re-sealed and newly enveloped, and had a Cincinnati post-mark fabricated for it, and the letter placed in the post office.

"Witness (Whitman) never opened a letter before; never had any special instructions to opening this or any other letter. The letter was enveloped in a self sealing enclosure; has heard frequently of mail agents opening letters. Has consulted the department in regard to the opening of letters; they do not approve it, but they want it.

"The letter being shown to him, he said, that is the letter I opened and enclosed in a new envelope. When asked if he would open it again and read it, he said: I am a Jackson man, and will 'take the responsibility.' I have no authority from the Department to open letters; post office agents generally think that they have a right to open letters, however, when they are surrounded by suspicious circumstances, and all for the discovery of offenders. The Post Office department does not authorize the opening of letters, but—

"'Mr. Benjamin suggested, Winks at it?

"'Witness: Yes, I suppose that's the word."

How much reliance ought to be placed upon the statements of Kendall and Whitman—neither is of good repute—we cannot say. But the matter requires thorough examination, for the idea is intolerable that every man's private or public business is at the mercy of a set of irresponsible men, appointed to office for any other reason than for being honest men.

OUTRAGE.—Capts. Marshall and Gray, of the Schrs. Araminta and Exchange, had a quarrel on the wharf at Wilmington, and in the scuffle Marshall's gun went off, scattering a load of small shot among a crowd on the wharf. Mr. W. L. Beery had a thumb blown off. Mr. F. C. Singletary received a number of shot in the thigh and hand; Mr. Jacob Wessel was wounded in the legs; Mr. J. B. Russell was shot in the knee; Mr. Alex. Mathews in the thigh; and a couple of negroes were peppered more or less. Glancing shot struck two other persons, without damage. The injuries are not considered serious. The Captains were at once arrested and committed to jail.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has confirmed the nominations of the caucus for U. S. Senators—Messrs. Bell and Hale receiving large majorities over J. S. Wells and H. Hibbard, Locos.

FEMININE ENCOUNTER.—A Philadelphia paper gives an account of a pugilistic meeting between two ladies of that City. A lady and gentleman of very respectable appearance were conversing in the street on Saturday evening, when another lady, dressed in deep mourning, came upon the ground, seized lady No. 1, and, whilst the gentleman stood aghast, pummelled her most severely! The beating concluded with several collisions between the head of lady No. 1 and the fence, accompanied with "there take that! Run away with *my* husband, will you? I've been suspicious of this for a long time, and now I've caught you!" Lady No. 2 then took the gentleman by the arm and conducted him home. After occurrences are not known; but as "hell has no fury like a woman scorned," the sufferings of the male participant in this scene may be fancied.

Gold Ore.—We have seen specimens of Gold ore from Gap Creek, Ashe County, N. C., which afford the best possible evidence of the presence of the precious metal. They are quartz specimens, well splotched with particles of gold. We learn from Mr. C. J. Cowles that the ore is very abundant, and the mine must, therefore, be a valuable one.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Southern Rivers.—The Mobile Register of the 3d instant reports the Warrior and Bigbee rivers as once more in navigable condition, and estimates that with the force of boats now at command the whole of the cotton awaiting shipment can be brought down in three weeks. The rivers in Georgia are navigable.

Rain in the West.—The St. Louis papers report heavy and general rains in that section of country, and the indications are that they have fallen in great abundance throughout the entire West. In this latitude, says the Cincinnati Gazette, we have had enough, and dry, warm weather is now needed.

Cotton Coming.—Within a few days a great deal of cotton has come down and more is coming, not only by legitimate means of conveyance but by the inventions of which necessity is the parent; flats, &c. of whatever style, shape and size required or regulated by circumstances. The Eliza, arrived yesterday morning from Gainesville, reports forty odd of these flats on their way down with cargoes making an aggregate near ten thousand bales of cotton. This will come along in scattered parcels at various times, however, and not as it was last Saturday, when the steam craft bundled into the market about eight thousand bales. Glorious day, that!—*Mobile Adv. June* 12.

The rivers in Georgia have all been rendered navigable by the recent rains. At Hawkinsville, at the last accounts, the Ocmulgee was in good boating order, and the cotton still on hand was being sent foward as rapidly as possible.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 18.

BACON—		10½ a 11	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a 25	Cuba,	28 a 29
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	11¼ a 11½	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	11 a	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	62 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—		35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	11 25 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	10 85 a 10 90	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	10¼ a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	10¼ a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 35 a 1 40	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	75 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	1 20 a 1 25	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	11 a 11½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	11½ a 12¾	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—no change worthy of notice.

Cotton—we advance our quotations. It is right to remark that we have seen no sales at 11½, but a few bales, not equal to ordinary to middling, sold at 11. There are considerable quantities coming in but none offered on the market.

Flour—very little change.

Corn—receipts not equal to demand at the advanced figures.

Domestic Spirits—N. C. Brandy and Whiskey, we advance our quotations—of Brandy the market is quite bare.

Turpentine—yellow dip 1 90, hard 1 00; Spirits 32 to 33.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 35, hard 1 35. Spirits 36. Rosin 1 45. Tar 2 05. 3 rafts Timber sold at $3 50, cash. Fayetteville Flour has declined; Super 11 75, cash.

At New York, cotton is quiet; prices unsettled; no quotations given. Flour has continued to decline; Southern $11 to 12 25. Corn 98 to 1 20. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 41½. Rosin 1 90 to 1 92.

Total receipts of cotton 2,536,009 bales, against 2,736,231 last year. Decrease 200,222.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Cape Fear Line.] June 16, Str Flora McDonald with goods for Winborn & Witty, J W Fields, F L Gorrell, J M & D, Worth, Shelly & Patterson, J S Green, C N McAdoo, Union Co. T B Tyson, S J Hinsdale, C W Andrews, J Shortridge, Moring, Coble & Co, D M Dalton, E Belo, J H Haughton, Tyson, Kelly & Co, R Jones, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, R T Long, J A Mebane, S Johnson, C T Haigh & Sons, Murchison, Reid & Co, J N Smith, J B Starr.

Lutterloh & Co's Line.] June 16, Str Fanny with Passengers, and goods for I Warrin, J H & J Martine, Union Co, H Depo, D & W McLaurin, W McIntyre, D Barnes, D Stewart, Mrs Ward, J W Baker, Mrs D Howell, C Harmson & Co, W Winslow, J Goodwin.

[Banks's Line.] June 16, Str Brothers, with one Flat, and goods for sundry persons.

[Orrell's Line.] June 17, Str Sun, with goods for sundry persons.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 13th inst., by D. G. McRae, Esq. Mr. LOUIS A. NIXON to Miss HARRIET JESSUP, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Jessup.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on Wednesday last, at the residence of her son-in-law P. M. Powell, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH MANLY, aged 87 years. She was mother of Gov. Manly of Raleigh, Hon. M. E. Manly of Newbern, and Rev. B. Manly, D. D., of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

"Her children rise up, and call her blessed."—Com.

At Leesville, Robeson County, on Saturday morning 9th inst., HARRIET GRIFFIN, infant daughter of Richard G. and Harriet J. Ashley, aged 13 months and 9 days.

In Bladen county, 4th inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD McDONALD, aged 78 years and 11 months. He was a native of the town of Balasha, North West Scotland. In 1801 the deceased moved to Bladen county, where he lived until his death. In all the relations of life, he was kind and benevolent—never withheld a helping hand when in his power, from those that were in need. He was for more than 30 years a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 13.—Schr. Annie Davis fm Washington. 14.—Schrs. Edward Kidder fm Philadelphia; M E Wells, Vapor, J H Chadbourn, Exchange, Adele and A J DeRosset fm N. Y.; J C Manson and Laura Harker fm Shallotte; Agnes H Ward fm Little River; Brig Wm Crawford fm Philadelphia. 15.—Schrs. Araminta fm Charleston; Kate fm Richlands; Volante, Pearl and Catherine Jane fm Jacksonville; Brig Stephen Young fm New York.

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University, with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 10tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 5th of July, under the faithful labors of Rev. W. S. Wallace. We would say, that the Session that is just ended was very interesting indeed: the number of Students is expected to be considerably increased; the capabilities of the Teacher would warrant any one a trial. Board can be procured at Steward's Hall. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Pres't.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.
June 15. 10-3t*

ICE! ICE! ICE!

ICE may be had at the Ice House at regular hours at 2 cents per lb. and at other hours during the day at my store at 4 cents per lb.

C. E. LEETE.
June 18. 1t

ASHBOROUGH
MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMIES.

JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Principal.
Mrs. C. E. COLTON, Principal.
Rev. SIMEON COLTON, D. D., Superintendent.

THE Fall Session of these Institutions commences on Thursday the 5th day of July. Between the two Schools there is no direct connection: the buildings are at a distance from one another.

The rates of Tuition in the Male Academy are, $8, $10, and $15 per Session: in the Female, $6, $8, and $12; Contingencies 50 cts. Painting and ornamental needle-work, extra. Provision will be made for instruction in French, and in Music on the Piano, if the demand will justify it.

Asheboro' is in direct communication, by tri-weekly stages, with Fayetteville, Salem, Raleigh and Salisbury. It offers a pleasant and healthy residence to those who would send their children away from the sickly localities of the low country.

The Principals, in their respective Schools, are prepared to do all that could be demanded of Teachers. In instruction, they intend to be thorough; in discipline, not lenient and yet not severe. Diligence in their studies, with submission to government, will be required on the part of the Students. And the advancement of the Pupil will always be the chief end of the Teacher.

A general superintendence over the Schools is committed to Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., whose age and experience should command some degree of favor.

To our friends abroad, who intend to send their children from home to school, we promise, if you commit them to our charge, not to be false to the trust. To all who seek the *proper* education of their children, if we secure your patronage, we engage to do for them, not only as much as the most of Teachers, but as well as the best.

June 15, 1855. 10-*tf

WHEAT.

I WILL give the highest Cash price.

GEO. McNEILL.

☞ My Cold Spring Mills, being thoroughly repaired, will receive and grind Wheat.

GEO. McNEILL.
June 15. 10-6w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust executed by Rob't B. Smith, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Auction, at the Store House of the said Rob't B. Smith, on the Fayetteville and Raleigh Road, about 20 miles from Fayetteville, on Monday, the 2d day of July next, the following valuable property, viz:

500 Acres of Land, including the Residence of the said Rob't B. Smith, situated on Upper Little River, between the Road and the Cape Fear River, being 2 miles from the Road and 2 miles from McNeill's Ferry, upon which is a comfortable Dwelling House, and all necessary out houses; about 100 Acres of the Land are cleared and in cultivation, being valuable for the production of Corn, Oats, Wheat, &c.; the place is well watered and pleasantly situated. 3¾ Acres on which is a good Store House, Black Smith Shop, Ware House, Cooper Shop and Kitchen, being a good stand for business.

FIVE NEGROES: 2 women, 2 girls and a man.

A lot of well seasoned White Oak Staves, say 15 or 20,000, suitable for the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

A lot of Coopers' Tools.

Also, the entire Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. P. HODGES, Trustee.
June 15. 10*ts

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

Anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

T. ALBAN'S Lodge, No. 114, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, will celebrate St. John the Baptist's day on Saturday, the 23d inst., at Lumberton. An address will be delivered by Rev. C. P. Jones. All members of the Lodge, and brethren of the Order in good standing, are invited to attend.

H. F. PITMAN, Sec'y.
June 11, 1855. 9-swlt*1t

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-*

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS,

I HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep, SPIRIT BARRELS, made at Mr. A. McAllister's Shop. Those in need will please call.

J. S. BANKS.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

EQUITY LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th of August, (being the week of Special Term of Cumberland Superior Court,) about 80 Acres of Land, being the balance of the Land known as the Watson Land, joining Col. A. S. McNeill and others. The above land will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

By order of the Court of Equity.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

May 28, 1855. 6*5t

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.

June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

Summerville Male & Female Seminary.

A. D. McLEAN, } Principals.
D. McINTYRE, }

Miss ANNIE J. McLEAN, } Teachers in Female
Miss LOUISA F. McLEAN, } Department.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Thursday 5th July next. The services of competent assistants will be secured to meet the wants of a growing patronage.

This School is pleasantly situated in the Village of Summerville, alias "Toomer," the county site of Harnett county, in a region of country remote from vice; enjoying the advantage of attending Church in the Village every Sabbath. Mail facilities, which have hitherto been denied, will now be enjoyed three times a week. Parents and Guardians will find it to the advantage of their children and wards to have them in this School. Every attention will be paid to their intellectual and moral training.

Students will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made unless for protracted illness.

Board, without lights, $9 per month.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

For Primary Department,	$10 50
For English Grammar, Arithmetic 2d part, Geography, History, Chemistry, Philosophy, Rhetoric, &c	12 50
For Arithmetic 3d part, Algebra, Geometry, Latin and Greek Languages,	15 00
EXTRA:	
For Music on Piano, with use of Instrument,	20 00
" French and German, each,	10 00
" Drawing, Painting and Needle-Work, each,	5 00
Vocal Music gratis.	

May 31, 1855. 5tf

NOTICE.

I Have taken back the Store and Stock which I sometime ago sold to Mr. A. E. Taylor; and all those indebted to him will please make payment to me.

J. R. WHITAKER.

May 28, 1855. 5-3wpd

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE Have arrangements with Messrs. Barnda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only.*

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts. per lb.:
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.:
Over 5 tons $50 per ton "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28. 5-3m

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, *WARRANTED.*

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,

BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

MONEY.

WE dislike to allude to unpleasant subjects during these hard times, but if our customer-whose notes and accounts have been lying over for one and two years, would call and pay us, we would be thankful. If not convenient to call in person, remittances will do. We would almost consent to pay postage for the sake of the Cash.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay St.

Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

420 acres Turpentine Land for sale.

A BARGAIN can be had by early application to NEILL MONROE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853 70tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc., Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobecco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

April 18, 1855. 93tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

CANTON MATTING.

10 PIECES, 4-4 and 6-4, white and checked Matting. Just received.

Also, Velvet Tapestry and Ingrain Carpetings.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 2. 97-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

WE are prepared to furnish Distillers with any number of Spirit Barrels they may want.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 17. 2-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A New and Corrected Edition of

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 1855.

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

The Lime will be in this week.

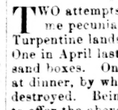
April 19. 93tf

375 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO

for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 23. 94-tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!



THE Subscribers have erected a ***STEAM SAW MILL,*** 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for our Lumber. DAVID KIVETT & BROTHERS.

Cumberland Co., April 23, 1855. 94-6m

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of this School have the satisfaction to announce to their patrons and the community at large, that they have secured the services of the Rev. GEO. B. SCOTT, M. A. of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, as Principal.

Mr. Scott has been long and favorably known, in this country, in Scotland, and in England, as an able, diligent, and successful Instructor of Youth.

The friends of Education are respectfully invited to a *personal* examination of the system, the new system, of Collegiate training pursued in this Institution, whereby instruction in all the branches of a polite, scientific, and accomplished Education, can be expeditiously and effectually acquired.

TERMS.—$8, $12, and $20, per session of five months—one-half payable in advance.

Board can be obtained at $8 per month

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond county N. C. }
Feb. 3, 1855. } 74-y

DISSOLUTION.

THE concern of Benbow, Kyle & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will in future be conducted by Benbow & Kyle, who ALONE are authorized to settle the business of the old concern above mentioned, of B., K. & Co.

C. BENBOW,
JAMES KYLE, Jr.,
W. R. LOVE.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1855. 94-tf

1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.

WE respectfully ask the attention of our customers and friends to our LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which we are now receiving, and which we are determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be our aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give us a call before making your purchases.

April 9, 1855. 94-tf

DAGUERREOTYPES.

FIRST CLASS

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES

Taken at WEAR'S,

ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.

J. S. WEAR.

Feb'y 1. 72-tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

NOTICE.

OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it. J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

A large quantity of Manufactured

TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854. 16tf

DISSOLUTION.

Wilmington N. C., March 20th, 1855.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MURRAY, GRANT & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.

E. MURRAY,
R. H. GRANT,
L. PEACOCK.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, as successors to MURRAY, GRANT & CO., have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of

MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.,

for the transaction of a

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

business. They hope, by prompt and personal attention to all business entrusted to their care, to merit and receive the same liberal patronage that has heretofore been extended to the old firm.

E. MURRAY,
L. PEACOCK,
C. H. ROBINSON.

References:

Dolliner, Potter & Co., and J. R. Gilmore & Co., New York; E. P. Hall, Prest. Branch Bank State, and O. G. Parsley, Prest. Commercial Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

April 23, 1855. 94-2m

MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, &c.

E. MURRAY. L. PEACOCK. C. H. ROBINSON.

April 23, 1855. 94-3m

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portble Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 17. 85-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COUNCIL, RAY & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, at the stand formerly occupied by Council & Ray, where they expect to keep a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. They hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T WADDILL

June 26, 1854. 8tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of COUNCIL, CAIN & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

COUNCIL & RAY.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C

March 11, 1853. 76tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

TURPENTINE LANDS.

WE will sell 1000 Acres of Pine Land, 17 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road. This Land is well Timbered, and not a pine has been cut or boxed. The price is below the usual figure for such lands, and terms accommodating

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof, and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, ana Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Hamilton C. Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $5 50.

Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 30. 96.

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 45-tf

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who ranaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent. T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

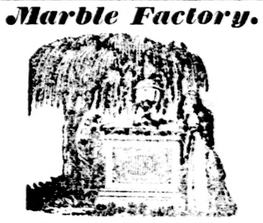
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854 28tf

PLANTS, TREES, &c.

A CONSIDERABLE lot of choice things just received and for sale; among which Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Raspberries should be planted as soon as possible. C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising From a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In FAYETTEVILLE, by S. J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

EDGEWORTH

FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the Session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year, when the Classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

June 9. 87tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Bolt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices

LINES & HARRISS.

New Market, Randolph

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a wild state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation, with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brother, 20 miles north of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

June 5. 7-1sw*3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S

Notice and Sale.

THE Subscriber having at June Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration with the Will annexed, on the Estate of the late William T. Smith, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims, to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and those indebted to the Estate will please make payment.

JOHN C. SMITH.
Adm'r, with Will annexed.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of Six Months, at the late residence of Wm. T. Smith, about

500 *Bushels CORN, BACON, FODDER, PEAS, SHEEP, HORSES, MULES, &c.*

Purchasers will be required to give Bonds with approved security.

June 5, 1855. 7-1sw*ts

$50 REWARD.

THE subscriber lost, at or near his store, Springfield, N. C., on 29th May last, a small Pocket Book, containing a considerable sum of money and sundry receipts. Any person finding or having found the same, on delivery of it to me with its contents will be paid the above reward, and no questions asked.

M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, June 8. 8-3t*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs. Janet A. McLaurin, I will sell, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, the 13th August next, a tract of Land, 125 Acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, known as the McLaurin Swamp Lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Samuel Cain, Duncan McLaurin and Joseph Breece, in Flea Hill District. The said Land is Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered; and will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE,
Clerk and Master in Equity.

June 9, 1855. 8*6

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, at Maxwell's Depot on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, at 11 o'clock on Saturday the 23d inst., their MILL and LANDS, known as the Maxwell property.

The Lands contain twenty-three hundred and sixteen acres, all piney Land, with six crops of boxes, and a vast quantity of Timber of the best quality on the same. The Mill is a Circular Steam Mill, and cuts as fast as any in the State, located immediately at a turn out on the Road, and centrally on the Land, within twenty miles of Wilmington. The property can be made to make annually from five to eight thousand Dollars, with good attention.

Persons wishing to examine the property, can find one of the parties at the Mill until the day of sale. Terms very accommodating, and made known the day of sale. T. J. JONES.

W. H. HUSTER.

Westbrook's P. O., Bladen co., N. C. 8*ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given. All who do not pay by the 1st of July will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer. W. D. TYSON.

Deep River, June 7, 1855. 8*3tpd

EQUITY LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of D. McMillan and wife, and others, I will sell at the Court House door on the 16th day of July next, 25 acres of land, known as the residence of the late Isabella McNeil, deceased. Also, 25 acres adjoining the above. The said lands adjoin the lands of T. J. Bullis, Randall McMillan, Arch'd McLean and others and will be sold upon a credit of six months—bond and security required from purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 6. 7-sw1t*4t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GRANTHAM & NEIGHBORS was Dissolved on the 7th May 1855, by mutual consent. D. E. GRANTHAM.

J. S. NEIGHBORS.

Draughon's Cross Roads, Sampson, } 8*3tpd
June 6, 1855. }